

JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

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FINANCIAL AID FOR POOR RELIEF

The Minister - President of the Council of National Health and Social Policy of the Government of PR Serbia has issued Regulations concerning the Allocation of Financial Aid for Poor Relief, to persons who until October 31, 1951 received aid from the State in the form of ration cards without permanent financial aid.

According to these Regulations individuals receive financial aid instead of ration cards under the condition that they do not possess vital means for a living, that they are completely incapable of earning, that they are over 55 (women) and 65 years old(men) respectively, that they have no relations who are obliged legally to support them and have the means to do so. This aid can be allocated to women younger than 55 years who have children under the age of 7 and fulfil the above mentioned conditions.

In regard to the Law the parents are obliged to support their children and their offsprings in straight descent (grand and great-grandchildren) and the children are obliged to support their parents and their ancestors (grandfathers and grandmothers) both from the father's and mother's side and brothers and sisters their brothers and sisters so long they are minors. Stepfathers and stepmothers are obliged to support their stepchildren so long they are minors except in the case that they have relations who are obliged to support them and have the means to do so. Stepchildren are obliged to support their stepparents if these had supported and taken care of them for a longer period of time. If the stepmother and stepfather have legitimate children this obligation of stepchildren is joint with legitimate children. The husband is obliged to support his wife and vice versa, if he or she have no means for a living or are incapable for work or are unemployed - so long one or the other have the means to do so.

In establishing if a person has not the vital means for a living, in consideration must be taken all his permanent and occasional incomes as well as incomes of persons obliged to support this person. The District (town and ward) People's Council will decide in each concrete case, if the income established in this manner ensures the vital minimum for a living, taking into consideration local and other conditions which might influence the allocation of financial aid.

Under incapability to earn is understood : the loss of 75% of working capability to earn established on the basis of a Medical Commission Certificate.

Persons who fulfil these conditions will be allocated instead of ration cards a monthly financial aid up to a maximum of 700 dinars.

The decision concerning allocation of financial aid is issued by (District, Town and Ward) People's Councils competent for Social Policy activities. Complaints in regard to allocation of financial aid, the person concerned can lodge with the Council of National Health and Social Policy of PR Serbia in a time limit of three days after the receipt of the decision.

Financial means for the payment of this aid for the months November and December 1951 must be procured by the District (Town and Ward) People's Councils in the Estimates of their Budget of Revenue and Expenditure for the period November -December 1951. But if these

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Estimates have been already established without the introduction of financial means for this aid, the District (Town and Ward) People's Councils will notify immediately in writing the Ministry of Finance of PR Serbia concerning the total sum necessary for this purpose in the period November-December 1951 in order that these financial means might be procured.

The People's Councils should accompany the demands for allocation of financial means with the data concerning the number of persons to whom the State gave financial aid in the form of ration cards, as well as the number of persons who will receive financial aid according to these Regulations.

These Regulations will be applied from November 1, 1951. Financial aid will be paid out in amounts established according to these Regulations, until new Regulations are issued concerning the allocation of financial aid to Poor Relief, when the revision of all financial aid will be executed and applied according to new Regulations.

(POLITIKA, November 12, 1951) .

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TOWN AND DISTRICT PEOPLE'S COMMITTEES.

III. ECONOMIC BASIS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF TOWNS AND DISTRICTS.

Closely linked to all these questions - in fact one of the most important - is the question of the supply of materials to the towns, that is to say, whether the district committee will "regulate" their budget, and how it will do so. When one takes into consideration the relationship to date between the district and town committees constituted in the district, one is not at all surprised that the question is brought up.

Heretofore towns within the constitution of the district were dependent for "everything" from the district committees, from which they received the financial means for various expenditure, even the most insignificant, and were accountable to them for practically every dinar. The small income which they had was so inconsiderable that it was unable to cover even the smallest administrative expenses.

The new organisation of the local bodies of the people's authorities and the introduction of the new planning and financial system will eliminate this state of affairs. Naturally, deviations are possible here and there, but this will give towns the opportunity to correct mistakes which are detrimental to the towns, and other measures are envisaged which will render such incidents impossible.

When the economic independence of future towns is under discussion, one thinks primarily of the budget, as it is the channel through which that independence finds an outlet. The opinion, which prevails in the country, that the district people's committee will have such jurisdiction as to enable it uncontrolled, or atleast to a prejudicial extent, to interfere in the budgetary affairs of the towns, is wrong. Should this come about, it would in conflict with the general lines of the development of the people's authorities, with the extension of self-government, with the tendency for the setting up of communal communities, which should ensure even more widespread democracy and participation of the voters in the work of the bodies of the people's authorities. This question has been solved in principle. In other words, it is envisaged that the towns will acquire greater budgetary independence, in other words, that they themselves will accumulate financial income and settle up expenditure, naturally within the limits of the social plan and legal regulations. Therefore the previously mentioned fear retreats. It is necessary, however, to mention a few more things as to how the extent of self-government granted to the towns in relation to material resources for future work, and the relationship between town and district are to be correctly estimated.

The town is the political, cultural, social and economic centre of the whole district. Consequently its financial expenditure and income must be fairly large, because it has to deal with a fairly complicated communal policy, to erect clinical institutions, provide ambulances, dispensaries, cultural institutions, etc. And it can rightly be said that these are both simultaneously needs of the town and conditions for the development and better standard of living of the village. For this reason the towns will draw up their budgets independently, within the limits of the social plan. The outlines of the budget of the town will be defined by the social plan of the district. But the revenue required for this is inconsiderable. The following are envisaged as sources of budgetary income: social contributions, income tax, death dues and tax on gifts, local contributions, taxes, revenue of institutions, trade tax on specified produce. And above all tolls and other local public duties.

As a matter of fact social contributions, as a source of revenue, will remove a certain anomaly which existed and still exists in the present organisation of the local bodies of the people's authorities and in the former financial system. In other words, there are in the towns various industrial enterprises which until recently - according to their importance - were divided into federal,

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republican and local enterprises. With the transfer of the management of enterprises to the working collectives, this division lapsed, and at the same time the relationship of the enterprise and the whole working collective towards the communal community in which the enterprise was situated, was radically changed. But, as the working collective actually managed the enterprise, it was unable, except as regards pay, to fight for the raising of the standard of living of its members, because the standard of living is not dependent only on pay. It is a matter of the living conditions in the town, the situation in the market, the laying of aqueducts, canalisation, the building of houses, conditions for cultural work and entertainment, etc. The enterprise contributed nothing for all these needs, with the exception of cases where the planning body, that is to say the operative leader, approved funds for the construction of dwellings. This state of affairs should also be correctly dealt with by the new organisation, that is to say the introduction of the new planning and financial system. Economic units, socialist economic enterprises under the jurisdiction of town and district, will be under an obligation to set aside an amount for social contributions and to pay it to the authorities for the needs of the social community. This means that social contributions will be introduced as revenue into the budget of the authorities under whose jurisdiction they come. The percentage to be allocated to the federal and republican budgets and the budget of the local authorities, will be fixed by the social plan of the FPRY, and in the case of the budgets of towns and cities by the social plan of the district, or the republic.

A similar procedure is to be adopted in fixing the percentage as regards the distribution of income from taxes in revenue. As for duty on inheritances and gifts, they will count as income in the budget of district and town, and a percentage will be allocated them by the social plan of the district. Revenue from state bodies and institutions will go into the budget from which they are financed. The budget of the people's republic, district and town will also receive income from taxes and trade taxes on produce, but there is also the possibility of a percentage of the tax being paid into the federal budget. Little need be said about local contributions. This institution has already shown how useful it is. The people's committees will still be able to benefit from it, especially should the voters accept it. But the question of local tolls and other public duties particularly demands correct treatment.

These sources of budgetary income already clearly show that the district and town people's committees will have a strong material basis for future work, which will enable them to deal with those problems which require larger monetary expenditure. It is understandable that there will also be such district (town) committees under whose jurisdiction there are no large economic enterprises as they are in passive and economically undeveloped areas. They, of course, will not possess such budgetary income as will offset their needs on the terrain. They will, nevertheless, not be left to themselves. To date certain passive districts, and even republics, have been materially helped. And the same will be true in the future. Contributions from the budgets of the people's republics will be allocated to economically undeveloped areas, or districts. Similarly, higher people's committees, that is to say districts, can set aside in their budgets funds for certain people's committees or municipalities in their territory. In this way material conditions will be available for economic and cultural development even in such regions. The possibility is not overlooked of some future law which may envisage further revenue for town and district.

Therefore, within the limits of the social plan of the district, financial income under the jurisdiction of a town constituted in a district will be collected by the town for itself, and the same will apply to the district. The criticism of people on the spot, however, is based upon the fact that the sources of revenue of the towns will be "prescribed by the social plan of the district". They are afraid that the district committee will always see to it that it retains the lion's share of budgetary revenue. If it were left exclusively to the district committees to solve such delicate questions, probably things would turn out like this. Comrades from the town committees, however,

which are included in the constitution of the district, forget the most important fact which will render this impossible - the law. The law will precisely define the rights of the district committee as regards financial questions. Furthermore the social plan of the republic will lay down the percentages of certain sources of income for the budget of the district people's committee. One must also bear in mind that new laws on people's committees will soon be passed, probably dealing with this question as well.

The particular institution which will most precisely define the rights and duties of district and town people's committees and village municipalities as well, is the statute of the people's committee. Just because of its importance for the future work of the local bodies of the people's authorities, a few words must be said about it, especially as they are already being prepared.

The statute of the people's committee is in fact "a small constitution" for local conditions. It should define its authorities, principles of work, rights and duties of committee, its relationship to the town, or of the latter to the district committee. The question of the ratification of the social plan of the district will be settled by it (insofar as it is a statute of the district people's committee), and by the same token the percentage of budgetary income for the town committee. In short, the statute will reflect the economic, cultural, educational and social and communal structure of the local body of the people's authority. And when one bears all this in mind, one then understands why the praesidiuns of the people's assemblies will authorise the statutes. Hence the statute will not be a means of "legalising" irregular relations towards the town, or of truncating their rights and independence in work.

There is no doubt that the new organisation of the local bodies of the people's authority and the introduction of the new planning and financial system will define the correct place and rightful role of all people's committees at the present stage of development of our country. Because the only correct and needful road leads to the achievement of still greater self-government, to more extensive democracy in the treatment of town and district questions - to the creation of communal communities as referred to by Marx. There is therefore no foundation for the opinion of individuals that the district will "swallow" the smaller towns, but, on the contrary, only the association of town and district will offer opportunities for the still more successful work of the local bodies of the people's authority in the achievement of better living conditions for the workers.

(Sgd.) Vasilije Kraljevic
Aleksandar Mancic.

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MIHAJLO JAVORSKI LEAVES FOR HIS POST AS ENVOY TO SYRIA AND LEBANON

The newly appointed Yugoslav Envoy to Damascus and Beirut, Mihajlo Javoriski left Belgrade last night for Syria and Lebanon. He was seen off at the railway station by the Minister Plenipotentiary and Chief of the Protocol Section in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Sloven Smislaka, and the Director of the Political Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mita Miljkovic.

(BORBA - 14th November, 1951)

RESOLUTION OF THE YUGOSLAV NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENSE OF PEACE

(Belgrade, 13th November)

The Yugoslav National Committee for the Defense of Peace held a meeting on the 12th of this month at which Comrade Vladimir Simic submitted a report on the work of the Zagreb Assembly for Peace and International Cooperation. On that occasion the National Committee adopted the following resolution:

"The Yugoslav National Committee for the Defense of Peace, in accepting the Resolution on the Principles of the Struggle for Peace and the other resolutions adopted by the Zagreb Assembly for Peace and International Cooperation, declares that it is prepared to assist with all the means at its disposal the work of the Provisional International Committee for Initiative and Connection which was set up during the Assembly's work at Zagreb."

(BORBA - 14th November, 1951)

AFTER MASS DEPORTATIONS--INDIVIDUAL PURGES

(Vienna, 13th November)

It is reported from Budapest that the Hungarian authorities have not of late been practicing mass deportation of the city population but, however, they have substituted this method by the method of purging individual undesirable persons. The local authorities call such persons to the police stations and show them a map of Hungary on which names of certain places are marked; these people are then asked to choose the place of their future residence. They have to say right on the spot where they want to go and have to leave for their new destination within forty-eight hours.

Of late there has been a disappearance of Hungarian skilled labourers who are taken during the night to unknown places and their families are not notified where they have been taken. Since in such cases the houses are not searched nor are measures taken against their families, it is presumed that the Hungarian skilled labourers are being taken to work in the USSR.

(BORBA - 14th November, 1951)

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SLOVENIAN JURISTS PROTEST OVER THE TRIAL IN LUCCA
(Ljubljana, 13th November)

The Association of Jurists of the PR Slovenia has passed a resolution at a special meeting condemning most severely the trial which is taking place in Italy of 52 veterans of the Italian partisan division "Garibaldi." It is said in the resolution that the trial represents a violation of the provisions of Article 10 of the Peace Treaty with Italy under which Italy is obligated not to persecute or trouble the Italian citizens, particularly members of the armed forces, for the reason that during the period between July 10, 1940 and the date of the entry into force of the Peace Treaty they had expressed sympathies for the cause of the Allied Forces or carried out activities in favour of the Allies. The resolution also protests over the intention of the Italian authorities to stage similar trials of the Slovenes who fought during the war as members of partisan units in Venezia Giulia. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 14th November, 1951)

A GROUP OF CHILDREN LEAVING YUGOSLAVIA TO JOIN THEIR PARENTS IN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA
(Belgrade, 13th November)

Very soon a group of 416 children of German nationality will be sent from Yugoslavia to join their parents in Austria and Germany who, during the war or after it, left our country. The children will leave in two groups on November 24 and December 8. The children will be handed over at Bled in the presence of a commission composed of the International, Yugoslav, German and Austrian Red Cross Societies.

The children are now living in children's homes or with their close relatives. The Yugoslav Red Cross is making preparations for the departure of the children. Hitherto a total of 357 children have been returned to their parents in Germany and Austria. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 14th November, 1951)

ECHO OF THE ZAGREB PEACE ASSEMBLY

Article by Mrs. Roosevelt in the paper CHICAGO SUN
(New York, 13th November)

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt has published in the Chicago paper Chicago Sun an article on the Zagreb Peace Assembly. In it, which is headed "The Bells are Tolling for Peace", Mrs. Roosevelt speaks about the efforts which are being made in the world in order that men should become interested in the cause of peace, and she says that it pays off to make every effort in that direction to awaken human thought. She emphasizes that the Zagreb Peace Assembly represents an important initiative in that direction and that for this reason she was interested in its work. Mrs. Roosevelt said that the causes of differences which occur among peoples and in which lie the majority of the causes of war were dealt with in Zagreb.

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Speaking about the American delegation, Mrs. Roosevelt said that on it were a few Americans who are sincere pacifists, out of which one or two sympathize with the ideas which are not at all recognized in the USA and which appear to many people to be very Leftist ideas. (Tanjug)

American Magazine NATION on the Peace Assembly
(New York, 13th November)

The American magazine Nation carries an article written by Philip Mosley on the Zagreb Peace Assembly in which it is said that the congress represents a big success for Yugoslavia. It is emphasized in the article that the Peace Assembly was a battlefield for opposing views with respect to the causes of the present-day world tension and the way in which this tension could be removed.

The writer of the article emphasizes that the Yugoslav delegates had endeavoured to stress Yugoslavia's desire to cooperate with all the governments and trends which resist a new war and which recognise the rights of small peoples, and he states that a large majority of the delegates at the congress supported the principles of collective security through the United Nations and also that the greater number of the delegates agreed with the speakers who approved the United Nations' action in Korea.

Writing about the resolution which was adopted at the congress, Philip Mosley said that it was adopted without a single opposing vote although there were some abstentions. Philip Mosley writes that the Assembly had elevated Yugoslavia's reputation and had proved that the Yugoslav peoples are not alone in their struggle for independence. It is said at the end of the article that at the Assembly the delegates spoke very warmly about the struggle fought by the peoples of Yugoslavia against Fascism and against the Soviet aggression. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 14th November, 1951)

DAMAGE CAUSED IN ABBAZIA AND RIJEKA BY OVERFLOWING SEA
(Split, 13th November)

Damage estimated at several million dinars has been caused by bad weather which occurred the night before last in the Quarner and particularly in Abbazia and Rijeka. Because of a very strong south wind, such as have not been recorded for decades, the sea waves were much higher than usual and in Pola the level of the sea rose a metre and a half. In Rijeka the city drainage system had been neglected so that the water backlogged and overflowed into the streets and flooded the theatre quarter. The water rose to a height of one metre in these streets.

(BORBA - 14th November, 1951)

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REGARDING THE THIRD CONGRESS OF THE SO-CALLED FOURTH INTERNATIONAL

The third congress of the so-called Fourth International was held in Switzerland at the end of August and beginning of September. This congress has no importance whatsoever for the International Workers' Movement. Present were people who had no connection whatsoever with the workers' movement. They are separated absolutely from the revolutionary struggle of the progressive forces in the world, they are men whose activities are only to the detriment of the workers' movement. For this reason one should not pay great attention to this congress. However, as far as we are concerned we must say a few words about it for two reasons. In the first place because the congress stood up clearly - although shrouded in different pseudo-revolutionary phrases - in the defence of Soviet hegemonism and secondly because it took up a separate attitude towards the building of socialism in our country and in regard to the struggle which we are waging against Soviet aggression and at the same time passing a resolution about our People's Resolution. In this resolution is expressed the Cominformist essence of "revolutionary" Trotskyist conclusion.

What is the attitude, for example, of this congress in regard to the important problem of peace and war?

The basic thesis of the Trotskyists is that war is unavoidable and it is even stressed that the war has already begun. So for example in the very beginning of the manifesto addressed to the workers of the whole world it is said:

"The failures of international conferences prove that the conflicts will be solved on the battlefields. 'Localised' wars which break out in many parts of the world represent also stages of a general conflagration and give opportunity to foresee the future frightfulness of barbarity".

Here we have a fatalistic conception of the unavoidability of a future war. It is quite natural that on the basis of such a conception of the international situation the Trotskyists conclude about the futility of the struggle for peace. "No collection of signatures, no congress of 'supporters of peace' will be able to stay the murderous hand of imperialism, which has decided to settle accounts with the anti-imperialist forces in the world".

Neither statesmen, generals nor scientists - according to Trotskyist conception, although they are persuaded that the future war will represent a heavy blow to civilisation, are able to prevent it.

"This is for the sole reason because this war does not depend on their understanding or their will. The total system of bourgeois society with its enormous production apparatus is pushing humanity into this catastrophe."

In other words that means that the workers of the whole world should undertake no measures which would be directed in the prevention of war. War will break out anyhow. Is this not propaganda which helps the war-mongers and spreads defeatism amongst simple thinking people? Is this not in fact the ignoring of the strivings for peace which exist amongst millions in the world.

Today, more than ever before, amongst all the people in the world, in the broadest masses of society, both with workers and peasants, amongst rich people, except in reactionary cliques - there exists a sincere and powerful will for peace. This wish exists amongst the peoples of Great Britain, France and the USA as well as with the peoples of the USSR and its satellites. The aggressive policy of the leadership of the Soviet Union is at the same time a false campaign for peace which has the objective to mask this aggressive policy and which has no connection whatsoever with the peoples of the Soviet Union and

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other countries of Eastern Europe which are under the domination of the ruling clique from Moscow. The peoples of these countries, as well as all other peoples, wish peace. If all these strivings of the people are united then they represent an enormous force and are capable of preventing an eventual war. And what, under present conditions, does such a conception of the Trotskyists mean? It means the justification of eventual aggression and the spreading of defeatism amongst the people who are preparing themselves today to defend their independence. With some of their suppositions the Trotskyists clearly show that such an attitude is not accidental but in fact construed to justify aggression quite definitely: the aggressive policy of the bureaucratic-caste leadership of the Soviet Union.

"It is not a question about the struggle of two 'blocs of powers' for world domination, it is not a question of 'thirst for profit' of a small handful of armament industrialists, it is the question of internal and unavoidable logics of the capitalist regime which represents the basic reason for heading towards a third world war". So it is quoted in the manifesto.

It is clearly said that the leaders of the USSR are not the standard-bearers of aggressive policy. The Trotskyists pass over this hegemonistic policy of the bureaucratic leadership of the Soviet Union. They wipe out historical events from the recent past. They take into no account that people remember history - particularly the most recent. They seem to forget the Soviet-German Pact and the partition of Poland. They seem to forget how the Soviet Union tried to trade Yugoslavia, etc. What about the enslavement of Eastern European countries? And what about the war in Korea?

Knowing well that people do not believe unfounded statements and having not enough arguments, the Trotskyists have recourse to other means. They attempt to prove by different "theoretical" phrases the supposed peace-loving policy of the USSR. Because they have no connection whatsoever with the practice of the revolutionary struggle of the working class, they are making supposed Marxist-Leninist theoretical combinations and make different conclusions which are far from reality. Although their "theoretical" reasons have been elaborated in offices with no connection with real life they are, however, calculated to reach a certain definite objective, to justify their concrete policy, and that means: to justify the Soviet aggressive policy, namely to help such policy. At this congress the Trotskyists brought forward a "theory" about the incapability of Stalinism for aggressive policy. The next few lines will show the thesis concerning international prospects and orientations of the fourth international:

"Those who speak about the possibility of world expansion - of Stalinism and the possible time of the domination of the "bureaucratic capitalism" or Stalinist "bureaucratic collectivism" start from a basically wrong point of view concerning theoretical studies of the USSR and Stalinism. They come to the conclusion about Soviet "expansionism" and the so-called yearnings for world domination, either from "monopolistic-capitalistic" structure of the USSR which is pushing it into imperialist policy, as is the case with countries which are dominated by great financial capitals or from "totalitarian" character of this policy. And further "in fact, the Soviet bureaucracy is in no case carrying out a systematic policy of "expansion" and each spreading of Stalinist authority in the world, is introducing on the contrary and at the same time together with a temporary strengthening of the Stalinist prestige, elements of the crumbling of this authority.... The spreading of the influence of Soviet bureaucracy is not a proof of a systematic policy of expansion".... etc.

Even at the price of prophesying the crumbling of Stalinist authority, they qualify Stalinism as an innocent lamb. Perhaps it is possible in this way to deceive some honest working man in the West who has understood "Stalinist socialism" but is not as yet clear about the whole world situation. Is not this attitude of the Trotskyists calculated finally to demobilise the workers of the Western countries from preparations which are undertaken for the defence of national independence. This is in fact clearly shown by the invitation and the appeal of "this congress addressed to" the workers of Germany as well as to the workers of the Western countries to struggle against defensive measures which are being undertaken in these countries in case of an eventual great-Russian aggression. However, this congress of Trotskyists does not stop there. It goes a step further. Not only is the aggressive policy of the Soviet Union masked with the love of peace or incapability for aggression, but openly stands by the side of this great Russian policy. The congress appeals to members of the fourth International to fight "against Imperialist war for the defence of the USSR and people's democracies". The pro-Cominform policy of Trotskyists is most openly expressed in regard to their relation towards our country/besides taking up an attitude towards the building of socialism in our country, the congress passed a separate resolution concerning our national revolution. The resolution presents amongst other things a typical picture of muddle-headedness of their creators. But there are also things which are totally on the Cominformist line. So, for example, according to their conception, the revolution in our country was successfull only because of the pressure of the masses. The objective of such a conception is to eliminate the role of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, namely of the CC CPY, in directing the national revolution. This, in fact, is the Cominformist theory of a spontaneous revolution in our country.

The real reasons of such theories of the Trotskyists is expressed later when they estimate the present position of Yugoslavia. According to Trotskyist estimation our State is forced, because of pressure both from the East and West, to make a number of concessions. "This has led up to opportunistic deviations, especially in the field of foreign policy". According to their conceptions, this deviation consists in the glorification of the United Nations (can the Trotskyist theoreticians of unavoidable war give support to an organisation which might influence the strengthening of peace?), they criticise us for our policy of neutrality. Our crime, according to their conceptions consists in "petty-bourgeoisie conceptions of aggression; it is "petty bourgeoisie" conception because it is against Russian hegemonism, etc. In other words, all that which is inconvenient to the aggressive policy of the leadership of the USSR, or better still all that which strengthens our defence from Russian aggression, the Trotskyists are accusing us and criticise as an opportunistic deviation.

In their resolution concerning the international situation and concerning the tasks of the fourth International the Trotskyists exposed themselves totally as direct supporters of Soviet aggression against Yugoslavia. They believe that in an eventual conflict between forces which are "faithful to the Yugoslav leadership" and "forces of the Soviet Union and national democracies" support should be given to the USSR forces. And in case that the forces of the USSR and the people's democracies come on Yugoslav soil, the Trotskyists will appeal to the people's masses in Yugoslavia to the "strictest caution". The attitude of Trotskyists towards Socialist Yugoslavia is best expressed in the manifesto which has been addressed from the congress to the people and all communists of Yugoslavia "to organise in their Party a Leninist opposition, to change the present opportunistic leadership and to link up with revolutionary forces which are growing in the world...."

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Is not that an exact copy of some Cominformist manifesto?

These are in general the most important "results" of this pro-Cominformist congress of Trotskyists. This cannot be hidden by no form of accusations of Stalinism. Such "new" policy cannot be justified by megalomaniac assertions of Trotskyists that they are the only and best known authority and also enemies of Stalinism.

Our working masses have never had any illusions whatsoever in the progressiveness and revolutionarism of the Trotskyist movement. But one thing gets clearer: the Trotskyist congress has brought a clearer line which is in the service of the hegemonic policy of the bureaucratic caste of the Soviet Union. And what would one expect from such a "progressive" movement?

(Sd.) TOSA POPOVSKI

(BORBA - 14th November, 1951)

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SECOND CONSIGNMENT OF BOOKS SENT TO YUGOSLAVIA BY "CARE"

CARE has sent to Yugoslavia a gift of thirteen packages of books and fifty atlases of the world which the Geographic Institute of the FPRY has distributed among secondary schools, university schools, libraries, education and pedagogical institutions.

The consignment of books consists mainly of literature dealing with pedagogy, published during the period between the two world wars, and other subjects.

After the consignment of books sent to the Central Library of the High Medical School of Belgrade, this is the second large donation in books and other publications which our country has received from CARE.

(BORBA - 14th November, 1951)

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PRO-SOVIET POLICY OF THE NEO-NAZI

According to the reports of Frankfurter Rundschau, smaller groups of former SS officers and Hitlerjugend officials are trying recently to create their organisation in Western Berlin. In this their anti-western attitude becomes especially apparent, which to-day is common to all neo-Nazi groups.

Thus for example, at a conference of former officials of national-socialist party Alfred Vormann called on old national-socialists to stick to their cause and then praised the Soviet Union as "a champion of freedom and national socialism". At the meeting of another Nazi group Erhard Scholten asked for a union with USSR. He said that the Soviet Union is the only country which consequently carries out socialism and added that even Hitler conceived common peculiarities of German Reich and Soviet Union; with which he concluded a pact of friendship but owing to the intrigues of western agents the war broke between these two countries.

At the meeting founding the Nazi group "United National Front", former SS official Herbig strongly supported the pro-Soviet line.

BORBA, 14 November 1951

WEATHER FORECAST FOR THIS WINTER

Forecasts made by Professor Obuljen are an important contribution to our meteorological service. He successfully forecast few months in advance about the weather to come.

This time, with regard to this winter, he said: "We still expect a fairly mild winter as a whole, with a break through of cold air in the middle of January and a greater snowfall than last year - with this break through!"

BORBA, 14 November 1951

OFFICERS OF EAST-GERMAN POLICE ATTEND TRAINING COURSES IN USSR

Reuter reports that 150 officers of East-German police left last night for the Soviet Union, where they are to attend training courses.

According to views of the British military circles in Berlin, this is a second group of German officers who are undergoing training in Soviet military schools and are prepared to take over the staff duties in the future East German army.

BORBA, 14 November, 1951.

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NEW PROVOCATIONS BY THE ORGANS OF THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT

Evidence of the Aggressive-Pressure Policy

While the Soviet Delegate Malik is denying Yugoslav charges of aggression by the USSR and her satellites against Yugoslavia at the UN General Assembly, there are constant criminal attacks on the peaceful frontier guards of Yugoslavia by her Soviet satellite neighbors. As of now the Hungarian Cominformists head the list of provocations, espionage and warmongering propaganda against Yugoslavia. On the Hungarian-Yugoslav border there are daily recordings of incidents which are aimed at provoking and creating unrest among the people living in the border zone and creating a war psychosis.

There has been unusual activity on the Hungarian-Yugoslav border for the last few days. To illustrate this, we will cite a few things that occurred in one day. For example, in November 1951, on the narrow border belt about twenty kilometers from the Guard Post Udvar, a truckload of soldiers arrived to supplement the present number which is already more than is necessary for normal border security. Not one step by the Cominformists goes by without being accompanied by armed provocation, and on this occasion there were three shots fired at a Yugoslav frontier guard, two of which whizzed by his head. The same day at the Guard Post Zeleno Polje a group of cavalrymen were riding demonstratively, and four Hungarian officers were making a hasty sketch of our border territory. Hungarian officers and an escort arrived at the Guard Post Branjin Vrh in three luxurious autos and two jeeps and inspected our territory. At the Guard Post Torjanci a truckload of soldiers arrived and two luxurious autos with a group of Hungarian officers arrived who also inspected our border belt. Similar activity has been noted on the other parts of the Hungarian border in the last few days.

Such activity on the border of a peace-loving country like Yugoslavia has been conducted for the past three years by the obedient Hungarian followers of the USSR masters. This activity repudiates all their talk about peace desires and good neighborly relations. Inhuman and nonpeace-loving activity of the Hungarian Cominformists is vivid proof of their endeavour to strain the relations between our two countries, and all of the slanders of their advocates at the UN General Assembly against Yugoslavia will not conceal their border activity which has no relation to peace and good neighborly relations. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 14th November, 1951)

OPENING OF TRADE FAIR IN SKOPLJE

(Skopje, 13th November)

The first postwar trade fair was opened here today and will last five days. About 600 commercial enterprises from the entire Macedonia as well as from Croatia and Serbia have exhibited various goods worth about five billion dinars. There is a particularly rich variety of cotton and woolen yarn, knitted work, ready-made goods, stockings and socks, furniture, agricultural machinery and metal products.

(POLITIKA - 14th November, 1951)

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MECHANIZATION OF OUR AGRICULTURE - 2190 TRACTORS HAVE BEEN BOUGHT ABROAD

Representing Yugoslavia, the Central Cooperative Union of Yugoslavia signed a contract for buying 2190 tractors of 30 - 70 HP from foreign firms. Deliveries will be made in the course of the month of December of this and during the early part of the next year. In addition to tractors, the Central Union bought also some tractor plows and other agricultural implements. It is expected that some of the bought tractors may be used for winter plowing and the total number in the course of the coming spring campaign.

Contracts for delivery of tractors and plows have been concluded with well known foreign firms such as Fiat-Ansaldo of Italy, Lanz-Bulldog of Germany, Renault and Vierson of France, and Fordson of England. The Central Cooperative Union of the FPRY is still negotiating to buy a further consignment of plows, trailers and other agricultural machines for our cooperatives, and in case it finds the terms favorable, it will sign additional contracts. If properly exploited, these 2,190 tractors should mechanize work on an area of 426,700 hectares of land. All the bought tractors, as well as those that will be bought, and agricultural implements will be sold to peasant working and general agricultural cooperatives and government agricultural estates at cost price including manipulative and selling expenses. Cooperatives and government agricultural estates are to pay these tractors and other agricultural implements from financial means obtained as proceeds of their sales of their surpluses to the wholesale purchasing enterprises at the economic purchasing prices.

The priority will be given to cooperatives or government estates which would deliver agricultural produce equivalent to the value of tractors or place at the disposal of the Union foreign exchange obtained from sale of their products abroad. Tractors will also be sold to cooperatives which would deliver a part of their agricultural products now and the rest in 1952, provided they sign contracts with such a provision.

For wheat and maize, farmers will be paid in cash and scrips and for other products only in cash. The high quality agricultural products will be exported and the foreign exchange obtained for them will be used for paying tractors and other agricultural implements imported from abroad.

In signing these contracts with foreign firms, the Central Union paid a special consideration to the suitability of tractors to our agricultural requirements, to the possibility of a speedy delivery and to the due dates of payment.

(POLITIKA, November 14, 1951.)

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PRIOR TO A DISCUSSION OVER CRIMES

In its memorandum demanding the inclusion of the question of hostile acts by the Soviet-dominated countries against Yugoslavia as a separate item on the agenda of the U.N. General Assembly session in Paris, the Yugoslav delegation pointed out that the life of the Yugoslav national minorities living in those countries was also endangered, being subject to a systematic pressure including physical extirpation.

This began by the cancelling of political and cultural achievements attained by the Yugoslav national minority. In October 1948 the Bulgarian Government issued a decision to dissolve the organization of the "People's Front of Yugoslavs living in Bulgaria", which in fact was a political organization of Pirin Macedonians. During the same year, the work of the "Union of Slav Cultural Associations in Rumania" was banned by the Rumanian Government, while Hungary simultaneously began to exercise pressure upon the leaders of the "Democratic Union of South Slavs". Shortly afterwards, the celebration of Ilin-Den was prohibited in Pirin Macedonia, bookshops selling books and papers published in Yugoslavia were closed down and the use of Macedonian language was now longer allowed in the Macedonian National Theatre in Gornja Dzumaja. Finally, a group of Yugoslav teachers was expelled by the Bulgarian Government with the object of unabling the work in Macedonian schools in Pirin Macedonia; the Government refused to admit another group to come to Pirin Macedonia. The Hungarian authorities began as early as July 1948 to close down cultural centres and libraries in those places where the members of the Yugoslav national minority lived, etc.

In Bulgaria the so-called action for "voluntary evacuation" of Macedonians from Pirin Macedonia was undertaken; this was carried out by special commissions established for this purpose. In this way a large number of Macedonian families was deported from the districts of Petric, Sveti Vrac and Gornja Dzumaja. As soon as the Bulgarian authorities realized that this action appeared to be a failure, they began to exercise terror and undertake arrests. In Pirin Macedonia one cannot find a single person who was not either arrested, or tried or taken to a camp under the excuse that "he was suspicious because of his ties with Yugoslavia".

In Rumania at the beginning of this campaign against members of our national minority the most consistent defenders of the rights of national minorities were subject to persecutions and arrests; this action was accompanied by a general persecution and deportation of the members of the Yugoslav national minority. All those measures were carried out in a majority of cases with the personal assistance by the Rumanian Minister of Interior Teodor Georgesku. How cruel the execution of those measures was one can see from the fact that the deportations in Rumania were carried out by police organs and army units who used to penetrate into the villages where the Yugoslav national minority lived and put the people in some 20 to 50 lorries without letting them take even the most essential things such as clothing, etc. There are certain place where the Yugoslav minority lives which now have not more than half of their population left. During only a few days in June this year over 14,000 members of the Yugoslav national minority were thus deported and directed to work in various places in the districts of Orsava, Turn-Severin, Ploesti, Krajova, Constanza and Bucharest, or put in concentration camps along the canals on the Danube.

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Members of the Yugoslav national minority were also both evacuated and deported from frontier areas including over 20 villages where our minority lived upon orders by the Hungarian Government. Deportations were carried out on such a large scale, that even the organ of the Hungarian CP "Sabad Nep" had to publish an official communique stating that it was a matter of deportations of "fascists, kulaks and supporters of provocations perpetrated by Titoists", its object being to dissemble the Hungarian criminal activities.

The rulers in Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary did not have to think for a long time following the publication of the Cominform Resolution which way to take in order to please their masters. If they failed to get hold of "disobedient" peoples of Yugoslavia, they could get hold of the Yugoslav minorities in those countries. What the Kobergh monarchy of Bulgaria, or the monarchy of Austro-Hungary, or Horthy's Hungary failed to succeed, namely ethnically to extirpate the Yugoslav population within the framework of their states, the "people's democratic Governments" would now like to achieve.

Pointing out in this Memorandum submitted to the U.N. General Assembly to all those facts, the Yugoslav delegation did not try to defend exclusively the interests of Yugoslavia and to protect the Yugoslav minorities in those countries. This is a matter of an uncondemned violation of human rights, genocide - a crime which by its methods and aims belongs to Middle Ages or the time of fascist rules. It is further a question of a threat to peace, a violation of peace treaties and therefore compelled to provoke revolt and indignation of all honest people.

(S.) D.K.

(POLITIKA, November 14, 1951)

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HOSTILE ACTIVITY BY CATHOLIC CLERGY IN ISTRIA

From various reports already published in our daily press one can see that a certain part of Catholic clergy has augmented its anti-national and anti-socialist activity taking advantage of the deepening of our democracy and aiming at diverting the masses from their intention of building-up socialism.

We would like in this article to give one of the examples of the activity of some clergymen. In the district of Parenzo lately they intensified their efforts with the object of discrediting the people's authorities in the eyes of the people. They further tried to influence the peasants to leave their co-operatives claiming that new economic measures were detrimental to their own interests. They also spread propaganda saying that "the Americans were making preparations to come to our country", etc., etc.

In Parenzo there are three clergymen who distinguished themselves recently in their hostile activity. One of them, Banko Tomazo, falsely describes our socialist democracy as a Western democracy. The introduction of our new system and financial measures he interprets as the return to the old and a weakness of our people's authority who had to yield "having been compelled by the Americans to take such steps". He put this as follows: "The Americans have already sent their envoy to Yugoslavia who has concluded an agreement with our Government regarding the forthcoming arrival of American authorities in our country." He further stated "Naturally, everything will be settled and the only remaining question is the time when this will occur." What is the object of his statements of this kind, one can easily find out from his other statements. "As soon as the Americans would arrive, the system will be changed at the example of the Western countries, so that there is no need to obey the socialist law, but one can behave at one's own convenience."

Another clergyman in Fontane encouraged the peasants to leave co-operatives. He also threatened the parents who have not baptized their children to do that as soon as possible, so that they might not be punished by the authorities. Of course, he failed to specify which authorities, but, as the peasants know that the people's authorities could not apply similar measures of coercion, it was understood that he meant "the new American authorities", which shortly had to cease power in our country.

Don Erminio di Visignano is also spreading propaganda directed against the co-operatives. He in his turn told the peasants that the former owner of 25 percent of the co-operative land now possessed by "Istra" co-operative, a certain Tommasini now living in Trieste, will come back in order to reclaim his land. Of course, this news was false, but it had a definite aim to disorientate the members of this co-operative by creating confusion among them.

All this propaganda is being spread under the excuse that there is "freedom" and "democracy" in our country. In fact, the state has been separated from the church and the clergy has been given an opportunity freely to perform their religious duties, but not to carry out actions directed against the achievements attained by our peoples.

It is true that we are deepening our socialist democracy, but as regards the broad people's masses and to the advantage of the fulfilment of their own plans, but not to the benefit of the enemies of the building-up of socialism, even under the cloak of the clergy. The masses can also use their right at large in defending their achievement.